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GOLD

B2 First

NEW EDITION



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Vocabulary

free-time activities

- 1 Work in pairs and discuss what activities you enjoy, either alone or with friends and family, e.g. sport, cultural events, classes, visiting new places.
- 2 Look at the activities in the box and give examples of verbs often used with them, e.g. *do, go, have, listen, make, play, watch*. Add a preposition if necessary.

Example: *have friends round; spend time with my friends*

clubbing computer games exercise friends gigs guitar museums music
pizza social media sport TV shopping yoga

- 3 Complete the sentences with details about what you do in your spare time.

Example: *I quite enjoy learning Spanish. Playing sports doesn't appeal to me at all.*


- 1 I quite enjoy
- 2 doesn't appeal to me at all.
- 3 I absolutely love
- 4 I can't stand
- 5 I'm very keen on

- 4 Work in pairs. Compare your sentences and report back to the class.

Example: *We both enjoy shopping; Neither of us likes going to the gym;
Franco likes ... but I prefer ...*


Listening and speaking

asking and answering questions

- 5  01 Read and listen to the questions about free time. Underline the words which are stressed. Are these mainly grammar words or content words such as nouns and adjectives?

- 1 How do you usually relax when you have some free time?
- 2 What do you do when you stay in? Where do you go when you go out?
- 3 Do you like being in a large group or would you rather be with a few close friends?

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6  02 Listen to the students' answers and complete the sentences.

- 1 I usually find quite relaxing but it depends on
- 2 I tend to on weekdays though I sometimes
- 3 is good fun.
- 4 helps me to switch off.
- 5 I'm really into
- 6 I go out now and again.

7 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in Activity 5.

► GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.140

Interview (Part 1)

listening to and answering questions

► EXAM FOCUS p.189

8 In Part 1 of the Speaking test, you have two minutes to answer some questions in which you give personal information and opinions. Match questions 1–6 to typical topics A–F.

- 1 How important is music to you?
 - 2 Tell us about your closest friend.
 - 3 What do you like about the place where you were brought up?
 - 4 What subject did you enjoy most at school?
 - 5 What do you think you'll be doing in five years' time?
 - 6 Where do you think you'll go on holiday this year?
- A your personal relationships
 B your home town
 C your job or studies
 D your free-time activities
 E your travel plans
 F your future plans

9 Write two more questions for each topic A–F. Use question words such as *what (kind), when, how (many), who, why, where*.

10  03 Listen to Julia and Stefan and answer the questions.

- 1 Which of the questions in Activity 8 were they each asked?
- 2 What did Stefan say when he didn't understand the question?
- 3 What could Julia have said when she didn't know the word for *marks*?

11 How well did they both answer the questions? Use a number between 1 (lowest) and 5 (highest) to give your opinion on the areas assessed in the Speaking test.

- range of grammar and vocabulary
- developing an answer without too much hesitation
- pronunciation

12 Choose one question from each topic in Activities 8 and 9 and ask your partner.

LANGUAGE TIP

Adverbs of frequency (*usually, never, hardly ever, etc.*) come before a main verb and after auxiliary verbs such as *be*.

*I **hardly ever** go shopping.
 I'm **always** busy.*

Longer adverbials (*from time to time, every day, now and again, etc.*) can come at the beginning or end of a sentence.

*I go running **every evening**.
Now and again I play squash.*



EXAM TIP

Answer in full, giving reasons. Avoid one-word answers and don't move away from the question to talk about something else.

1 Look at the photos and discuss the questions.

- 1 Name as many different kinds of music genres as you can. Which are the most popular in your country?
- 2 What is the attraction of going to music festivals like the one in the photograph? What negative aspects might there be?
- 3 Have you ever been to a music festival like the one in the photograph? If so, which bands or musicians did you see? If not, would you like to go?



How a music festival turned into a money-making monster

A When the American 90s rock band Pearl Jam put on a concert in the dried-up, baking-hot Coachella Valley in California, *it* was an attempt to prove that *they* could break away from the monopoly of the concert giant TicketMaster, *who*, they believed, was using *its* considerable power to exploit music fans by continually increasing prices. *Their* concert was well attended and inspired the idea for a future, more ambitious event. Naturally, nobody could have predicted quite how important Coachella would eventually become.

B Six years later, in 1999, the same venue hosted its first weekend-long music festival. Although initially making a loss, this was blamed on the unbearably high temperatures and the lack of available campsite facilities. **1** E What's more, it took only a few more years until its quality line-ups, from small bands to headliners, were attracting worldwide attention.

C If one band is responsible for confirming Coachella's arrival on the world stage, it is Daft Punk's iconic appearance there in 2006. **2** As a direct result of the festival's success, promoters expanded it to a three-day event, and in 2009, Coachella presented its most mainstream line-up, including Paul McCartney, the Killers and The Cure. The following year Jay-Z became the first rap headliner and by 2012 such was the popularity of Coachella that it had developed into two weekends of three-day shows.

2 You are going to read a newspaper article about an American music festival, Coachella. Read the article quickly for gist and choose the phrase 1–7 which best summarises each paragraph A–G. The first one is done for you.

- 1 appealing to the target market **D**
- 2 getting bigger and better
- 3 choosing between two attractions
- 4 the original inspiration for Coachella
- 5 a fashionable destination
- 6 a money-making success
- 7 overcoming problematic beginnings

D In an effort to attract America's impoverished younger generation to an expensive annual visit to the desert, the promoters made two clever decisions. One smart move was to get a much-missed band or singer such as Rage Against the Machine to reform every year. Most notable was a holographic representation of the late rapper 2Pac in 2012. **3** In a stroke of genius, they decided to cater for the section of the audience who adored the music that used to be labelled electronic and who flocked to dance in big tents to their favourite DJs.

E By keeping its cool musical reputation, the festival would go from strength to strength. In 2016, half a million fans bought their tickets in under 20 minutes and each year around 100,000 attendees a day now splash out around \$375 on admission. Of course, the costs don't stop there. **4** It is now the most profitable festival in the world.

F Just two hours from Los Angeles, Coachella swiftly became the place to see and be seen. **5** The presence of models and other celebrities soon began to attract style bloggers, drawn by the fashion rather than the music. Which, in turn, has made Coachella irresistible to fashion houses, beauty companies and other lifestyle labels.

G Although for several years luxury brands have been hosting free concerts and pool parties for invited guests and photographing Instagram stars modelling designer clothes, this has until recently been outside festival hours. **6** As a result, they are now effectively separate events, to the point that 'No-chella' as it has become known, is, in the opinion of some, in danger of overshadowing the 'real' festival. Coachella has certainly come a long way from the original anti-establishment Pearl Jam gig.

- 3** Read the first two paragraphs again and answer the questions.
- 1 In the first paragraph, what do the referencing words in italics link to?
 - 2 Read option E in Activity 6. What does *these issues* refer back to in the second paragraph? What other links can you find in the sentence following gap 1?
- 4** Read the text before and after gaps 2–6 and guess what information might be missing.
- 5** Underline the referencing words around the gaps and in the options and work out what ideas or synonyms they refer to.

EXAM TIP

Look for words in the options which link to the ideas and language before and after each gap in the text.

Gapped text (Part 6)

► **EXAM FOCUS** p.187

- 6** Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from sentences A–G the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.
- A The appeal of its location – palm trees, guaranteed sunshine, warm temperatures – is not difficult to understand.
 - B When refreshments, merchandise, transport and accommodation are taken into account, the expense of attending rises dramatically.
 - C Fear of missing out on another such memorable performance caused huge demand for tickets the following year.
 - D Lately, however, increasingly extravagant marketing by the fashion industry means that attendees are now preferring to stay away from the music concert itself.
 - E Fortunately, *these issues* were soon resolved.
 - F On this occasion, medical professionals treated numerous audience members for heatstroke.
 - G Their other idea was even more brilliant.
- 7** Compare your answers and give reasons for your choices based on Activity 4. Then re-read the text with your answers in the gaps to check it makes sense.

- 8** Write down five reasons why you would or wouldn't like to go to Coachella. Think about the music, location, cost, facilities, etc. Then discuss your answers in groups.

Vocabulary

deducing words in context

- 9** Look at the underlined words and phrases in the article and options and try to work out the meaning from the context or from the word itself. Then match each one to a definition of the verbs 1–9 and the adjectives 10–14.

Example: *splash out is 1 (... \$375 ... costs don't stop there ...)*

- 1 spend a lot of money
- 2 show something is definitely true
- 3 find a solution (to a problem)
- 4 go in large numbers
- 5 try to get as much as possible (sometimes unfairly)
- 6 consider facts when making a decision
- 7 make something seem less important
- 8 provide people with what they want
- 9 give the idea for
- 10 good but difficult
- 11 someone or something famous and important
- 12 impossible to refuse
- 13 makes a lot of money
- 14 very poor

- 10** Work in pairs. Compare your answers, then work out the meaning of five more new words from the article.



► GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.140

simple and continuous forms

1 Look at the pairs of sentences and say why the speaker has used the present simple or present continuous in each case.

Example: 1A means possess (stative), whereas 1B means taking, happening now (dynamic).

- 1 A I have a ticket to see Rihanna.
B I'm having a shower.
- 2 A That singer appears to be doing well.
B Do you know who's appearing at Coachella this year?
- 3 A He's being really kind.
B He's really kind.
- 4 A It depends on how much money I've got.
B I'm depending on her to organise everything.
- 5 A This soup tastes good.
B Joe's tasting the soup.
- 6 A My computer's always crashing these days, for some reason.
B He always helps me with my computer when it crashes.

2 Read the text quickly for gist. What kind of people are buying vinyl these days?

3 Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

VINYL REVIVAL

These days vinyl (1) (*enjoy*) a remarkable comeback in many countries all over the world. In fact, it is so popular in some places nowadays that even mainstream supermarkets (2) (*begin*) to stock it and it (3) (*appear*) that the reason for buying vinyl is not just older people being nostalgic. There is also a generation of younger music fans who (4) (*like*) the original look and sound of vinyl. Furthermore, vinyl often (5) (*come*) with artistic covers and sleeve notes that people (6) (*want*) to collect and show off to their friends. Apparently, men (7) (*be*) still the most serious collectors of vinyl but things (8) (*change*). Increasingly, people (9) (*bring*) their parents' old records down from dusty lofts and (10) (*make*) a design feature of their record players and vinyl collections in their living rooms.

present habit: *be used to/get used to*

► GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.141

4 What do you think you would have to get accustomed to if you went to a music festival for the first time?

5 Read the extracts from Sarah's messages about her experiences of camping at a music festival. Decide whether statements 1–3 are true (T) or false (F).

I don't sleep very well because I'm not used to lying on the hard ground with so little space to move around.

I'm getting used to paying a fortune every time I want something to eat.

Are you getting used to the peace and quiet now that Dan and I aren't around?

- 1 Sarah often goes camping and sleeps in uncomfortable places.
- 2 Sarah doesn't find it any easier to pay so much for her food.
- 3 Sarah wants to know whether her parents are accustomed to being on their own yet.

6 Which form of the verb follows *used to* in the present: *-ing* or *to* infinitive?

7 Imagine that you have just started work for the first time after leaving college. Write sentences about two things that

- 1 you do on a regular basis.
- 2 you are doing now (but not necessarily at this exact moment).
- 3 you are getting used to doing.
- 4 you are not yet used to doing.

8 Work in pairs and compare your sentences. Do you have anything in common?



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Multiple-choice cloze (Part 1)

▶ **EXAM FOCUS** p.186

- 1 Quickly read the text about a musician and say what is unusual about Josh Freese's relationship with his fans. Don't worry about the gaps yet.
- 2 Look at the example (0). Why are options A, B and D wrong? Think about which two verbs are used with places rather than people, and which one does not fit grammatically.
- 3 Read the text around gap 1 and answer the questions.
 - 1 Which word do you think might fit here?
 - 2 Look at the options. Which of the verbs A–D can be followed by *of*?
 - 3 Choose the phrase which means *be familiar with*.

EXAM TIP

Decide what kind of word might fit each gap before looking at the options. Then check around each gap to make sure that the option you choose fits with the other words.

- 4 For questions 2–8, decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

DRUMMING UP BUSINESS

Josh Freese is a very successful drummer (0) C. based in Los Angeles. You probably won't have (1) of him but he's played with some very successful bands. When Freese (2) his first solo album, called *Since 1972*, he decided to set up a system where fans could buy something unique. By (3) with fans directly, he hoped to sell more of his music.

The idea was that if you paid \$50 for his music, you would also get a personal five-minute 'thank you' phone call. Sales of the album quickly took (4) But there were other possible choices which gave fans the opportunity to meet Freese in (5) The option to have lunch with Freese for \$250 (6) out in about a week. Fans could also (7) a private drum lesson from Freese for \$2,500. There were other offers ranging from \$10,000 to \$75,000.

Not all of these were taken (8) by fans, but a teenager from Florida actually purchased the \$20,000 option and spent a week on tour with Freese.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 0 A situated | B located | C based | D lived |
| 1 A recognised | B noticed | C heard | D known |
| 2 A released | B sent | C presented | D brought |
| 3 A joining | B discussing | C contacting | D communicating |
| 4 A after | B out | C off | D in |
| 5 A person | B reality | C life | D face |
| 6 A stayed | B gave | C sold | D let |
| 7 A achieve | B receive | C collect | D gain |
| 8 A over | B back | C away | D up |

- 5 Work in pairs. Compare your answers and say why you chose them.

- 6 Discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you think this is a good way for artists to promote their music?
- 2 Would any of these offers attract you?

Vocabulary
 phrasal verbs with *take*

- 7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box. One phrasal verb is used twice with different meanings.

take after take back
 take off take over take up

- 1 His career as soon as he won the prize and now he's really successful.
- 2 He his father, who's also really musical.
- 3 I gave up the piano and the saxophone instead.
- 4 He finally my invitation to join the band.
- 5 Tom as the band's manager when Sam left.
- 6 I made him what he said about my taste in music.

LANGUAGE TIP

If the phrasal verb has an object, the particle can sometimes come either before or after the object. This is shown by the symbol <-> in the dictionary.

*I have **taken up** the saxophone.*

*I have **taken** the saxophone **up**.*

However, if there is a pronoun, the particle must come after the object.

*I have taken **it up**.*

NOT *I have taken **up it**.*

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Multiple matching (Part 3)

► EXAM FOCUS p. 189

1 Tick the statements which are true for you. Then work in pairs and compare.

- A I like following my favourite musicians on social media.
- B I often buy albums online.
- C I spend a lot of time watching music videos.
- D I like music that most other people haven't heard of.
- E I have quite a varied taste in music.
- F I enjoy sharing music with my friends.
- G I always listen to music when I'm in a bad mood.
- H I often disagree with my friends about music.

2 **04** You will hear five people talking about listening to music. Listen to Speaker 1. Which things does he mention?

his favourite bands his taste in music social media

3 Look at the extracts from Speaker 1 (1–4). Which one matches one of the statements A–H in Activity 1? Underline the words which say the same thing in a different way.

- 1 Now I'm just into the same stuff as everyone else – hip hop mainly.
- 2 Some people I know always want to be different so they'll only listen to new bands that haven't become popular yet.
- 3 My friends and I will spend hours playing different tracks to each other and making up new playlists. It's fun.
- 4 I don't really bother with following my favourite bands on Instagram or anything like that.

4 **05** Now listen to Speakers 2–5. Match statements from the list A–H in Activity 1 with what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

Speaker 5

5 Work in pairs and compare your answers. Which paraphrases did you hear? Listen again to check.

6 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Compare the kinds of music you like listening to, and how and when you listen to it.
- 2 What kind of music do you dislike, and in what situations do you prefer not to have to listen to it?

LANGUAGE TIP

Notice that sometimes *will* is used to talk about present habits.

*My friends and I **will** spend hours playing different tracks ...*

EXAM TIP

Listen for words and phrases that are synonyms or paraphrases of the key words in the statements.

Habit in the past used to/would

► GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.141

1 Look at the extracts from the recording and answer the questions.

I used to watch a lot of videos on YouTube.

I used to be obsessed with music videos.

When I was growing up, my mum would often play 70s disco music and dance around the kitchen.

- Does she still watch videos on YouTube?
- Is she still obsessed with music videos?
- Did her mother listen to 70s music?
- Which underlined verb describes a past state?
- Which underlined verbs describe a past habit?
- Which of the underlined verbs can you use to describe both past states and habits?

LANGUAGE TIP

Be careful not to confuse *used to do* (describing past habit and states) with *be/get used to doing* (be accustomed to doing something in the present or the past).

Used to + bare infinitive describes past habits and states.

*I **used to hate** classical music.* (= but now I like it)

*Did you **use to like** disco music?* (= at a time in the past)

*I **was/got used to** being alone as a child.* (= It's something that happened a lot and I don't mind it.)

2 Choose the correct option in italics to complete the sentences. Sometimes both options are possible. Explain your choices.

- My parents *would always/always used to* listen to classical music in the car.
- Every year they *would/used to* go to a jazz festival which took place near our home.
- I remember my dad *would/used to* have a huge collection of vinyl when we were young.
- My mum *would/used to* know all the words to every song by Madonna.

3 Work in pairs.

- Talk about the kind of music your family would listen to when you were younger.
- What kind of music did you use to like and didn't you use to like?
- What did you get used to? Is there something you never got used to?

4 Complete the text with the present simple, present continuous, *used to* or *would* form of the verbs in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.



Tom Carter is now a farmer, but his life was once very different.

Until a few years ago, I (1) (be) the lead vocalist in a band. In the old days, record companies (2) (give) musicians a cash advance to make albums and videos and then after the album was released, we (3) (go) on tour. When we got back, we (4) (start) work on a new album. We (5) (have) a lot of fun, even though we (6) (also/have to) be away from our families for months at a time.

It's all completely different these days. It's often necessary for musicians (7) (raise) money themselves to release their own records, which can be very difficult. Because of the crowded media market they (8) (compete) even harder with other bands. In the age of social media, fans also play a bigger role. They (9) (want) new albums all the time and also (10) (expect) to hear from the musicians directly on Twitter.

I know musicians of my age (11) (find) it all very difficult to get used to.

5 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- How has accessing music changed over the years?
- Do you follow any musicians on social media? Which ones?
- In what ways has your taste in music changed over the last ten years?